ORPHAN'S COURT,
Alexandria County, October Term, 1809.
ORDERED,
that the administrator of *Jonathon Mandeville* deceased. do insert the following advertisement three times a week for four weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.
Test. *ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.*

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,
that the subscriber of Alexandria county, district of Columbia, hath obtained from the orphans' court. of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Jonathan Mandeville*, late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 6th day of April next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand, this 6th day of October 1809.
John Mandeville, *Adm'r.*
October 6. 3taww

FORTY DOLLARS
Reward.
Apprehended in the state of Virginia; Sixty in Maryland; *One Hundred* if in the state of Pennsylvania, and secured in any jail so that we get them again—
Negroes Bob and Jim.
BOB is a likely well made fellow, about 21 years of age rather of a tawny complexion, has a number of natural bumps on his face, large white eyes, which when spoken to are apt to shew plain, is about 5 feet 8 inches high—his clothing when he elopedwas an oznabrig shirt and trowsers, dark coloured round jacket, and an old lead colored hat. He is an artful cunning fellow.
JIM, about 23 years of age, black complexion, thin visage, has on one of his knees a large scar, occasioned by the cut of an axe when young, a down look when spoken to, and large white eyes—his clothing not known. He is about five feet seven or eight inches high.
I will give for apprehending either of the negroes twenty dollars if taken in Virginia, thirty if taken in Maryland, and fifty if in Pennsylvania, and all reasonable charges if brought home.
Henry Dogan,
Philleman Chapman.
Prince William County, near Dumfries Ferry, Va. Oct. 12. 2awgw†
All Masters of vessels and others are hereby warned against harboring or carrying them away at their peril.

TO RENT,
The STORE and WAREHOUSE lately occupied by Messrs. *Libby* and *Carne*, at the corner of Fairfax and Prince streets. Also the adjoining Stores and Warehouses on the same brick building. Possession can be had immediately and the rents will be found unusually low.
J. H. Hooe.
October 19. eotf

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE and desirable FARM, in Loudoun county, Virginia, within 3 miles of Leesburg, and 2 miles from Waterford, on the Fredericktown road, containing about 300 acres, of which about one third is woodlands; has on it a handsome two story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, three rooms on a floor, a brick kitchen adjoining, with two rooms, a stone Milk House and an excellent never failing water quite convenient, a barn with stabling, a separate stone stable and other outhouses. Also a good Farm House, two good tenant houses, orchards and a suitable proportion of meadow.
The land is situated in a fine, fertile, healthy and well cultivated country and good neighborhood, in which are many of the society of Friends, and within two miles of their meeting-house; is well watered and may be put in a high state of cultivation by the use of Plaister of Paris, for which it is well adapted. It lies within 7 miles of a landing on the Potomac River, from whence flour is boated to the markets of Georgetown, Alexandria, or the city of Washington, for fifty cents per barrel. The above property will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to John Williams, Waterford, or the subscriber in Alexandria.
Joseph Janney.
October 25. 1aw

Charlotte-Hall School.
The offices of PRINCIPAL and VICE PRINCIPAL will be vacant in Charlotte-Hall School on the first day of January next.—The trustees will receive propositions to fill the vacancies until the 1st Monday of December ensuing when the appointments will be made. The salaries annexed to these appointments will probably be to the Principal $550; but as the income of the vice-principal will depend upon the number of pupils in the school, it cannot be exactly ascertained.
Candidates will be required to exhibit testimonials of their abilities and moral character.
By order of the trustees,
Charlotte-Hall, St. Mary's county, Maryland, October 2.

Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] WEDNESDAY, NOVNMBER 1, 1809. 2627.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.
P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

THE INTRIGUES
OF
The Queen of Spain
WITH THE
Prince of Peace and others.
Written by a Spanish Nobleman and Patriot, who alone can be acquainted with the intrigues and amors of the above personages.
For sale by
Cottom & Stewart.
August 11.

FINE PASTURE.
WE will be ready in about ten days to furnish butchers and others, Pasturage on our island, for any number of cattle not exceeding 100.
Philip Alexander,
John Luke.
July 29. d

FRESH FRUIT.
The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.
ALSO,
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.
James Patton.
April 19.

TO HIRE,
By the month or year,
A Negro Man, *a sailor.*—He will be hired low if taken by the year.
Enquire of the Printer.
July 29.

FOR SALE,
50 hogsheads SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
10 hogsheads Antigua RUM,
40 bales best COTTON.
Joseph Riddle.
July 10. d

TO RENT,
A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the head of King-street and near to good water. Apply to
James Sanderson.
August 30. d

NEW ALMANAC.
COTTOM & STEWART,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR
ALMANAC,
For 1810.
Containing, besides the astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter.
ALSO,
GERMAN ALMANCS,
For 1810.
For saleb the Gross, Dozen, or single one
October

Morocco Pocket-Book Lost.
LOST, a Morocco Pocket Book, containing one Ten Dollar Bank Note, one Lehigh Lottery Ticket, [donor's name on the back] a note at four months, drawn by H. R. Graham, my favor for 191 dollars; a note drawn by M Lamkin, my favor, payable first December, for upwards 80 dollars; an acknowledged account by T. Hamilton, 151 dollars; some other notes, orders, and a number of other papers of no use to the finder, but of importance to me. The finder will please to return the Book and papers, and keep the money for their trouble.
James S. Scott.
October 19.

FOR SALE,
A NEGRO WOMAN.
SHE is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer, and will be sold low for cash or on a short credit. Apply to the Printer.
Sept. 30.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY
CHARLES I. CATLETT,
75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.
October 16.

505 Acres of Land for Sale.
I WISH TO SELL the above quantity of LAND, situated near the road leading from Georgetown to Alexandria, and about an equal distance from each town.
This property is fully one half covered with wood, which will render it an advisable purchase, on the terms that I will sell it.
GEORGE H. TERRETT, Esq will shew the land to any gentleman who wishes to see it, and will give me information thereof.
George H. Chapman.
October 4. d1m

JAMES BACON
Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-street.
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,
Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.
May 2. dtf.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust dated on the third day of September, 1807, from John Bogue to himself, Ludwell Lee and Charles Alexander, will, on TUESDAY, the 14th of November next, at four o'clock of that day, at the tavern of Benjamin Thornton, in the town of Leesburg, & county of Loudoun, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money,
A Tract of Land,
in the county of Loudoun, on the north side of the main road from Leesburg to Alexandria, and about one quarter of a mile to the eastward of Goose Creek, containing 114 acres, which land is in the possession of the said John Bogue, or so much thereof as will pay the expences of the sale and the sum of 143 dollars and 33 cents, with interest due by the said Bogue to Mrs. Frances Alexander, administratrix of Charles Alexander, esquire, deceased, and the further sum of 286 dollars and 66 cents, with interest thereon, due to the heirs of the said Charles Alexander.
Edmund J. Lee,
Trustee.
September 19. dts

FOR SALE,
A TRACT of LAND, where Captain *James Deneale* formerly resided, near Fairfax court house, containing about 206 acres, whereon Mr. WALTER LOW lives—he has rented it for the next year for one hundred dollars per year. Possession will be given next Christmas come a year.
ALSO,
A tract of LAND in Fauquier county, adjoining the Thoroughfare Mill Tract, on the west side of the Bull Run Mountain, whereon I now live, containing between 4 and 500 acres as good a farm as any in the county, the best meadows in the county, with a good young orchard and good new dwelling house. It is unnnecessary to say any more about the above lands, as it is supposed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. Possession will be given the place I live on next new year's day.
James Gunnell.
Fauquier County, Oct. 1—9: dt25th De

A Wet Nurse wanted.
A WOMAN with a good breast of milk, will get great wages by enquiring of the
Printer of this paper.
October 14.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
One elegant London made Patent PIANO FORTE, with additional Keys to C and Pedal.
One plain do. with additional Keys and Pedal.
ON HAND,
One plain home-made do. a little used.
August 9.

MOLASSES.
20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLASSES, for sale by
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
June 10.

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.
This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale.
It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaister of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.
For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.
Benjamin Dulany, jun.
September 14. d

John G. Ladd,
Has just received and offers for sale,
30 chests Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, the ship Arthur's cargo imported in June last.
ALSO,
2 pipes & half pipes choice old Port Wine.
10 boxes ladies' Morocco Shoes.
200 casks fresh Stone Lime.
August 22.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.
E. Dulin.
dtf

NOTICE.
Pursuant to a deed of trust from *Jonathan Mandeville*, deceased, to the subscriber, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the first day of November, at 12 o'clock—
The Lot and House, wherein the said *Jonathan Mandeville* lately lived, lying on King-street, and bounded as follows, to wit:—Beginning upon King-street, sixty feet to the eastward of Alfred-street, and running thence eastwardly with King-street, and binding therewith forty three feet five inches; thence northwardly with a line paiallel to Alfred street, one hundred feet to a rfteen feet alley; thence with the said alley find parallel to King street, forty three feet five inches; thence with a straight line to the beginning.
A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given to the purchaser, on giving his notes, in three equal instalments, with an approved endorser, for the payment of the purchase money, the notes to carry interest from the date. A lien on the property will be required as farther security.
☞ The sale to commence at 12 o'clock,
Ludwell Lee.
October 21. dts

Baltimore College Lottery,
Commences drawing on Monday next, when the first drawn ticket will be entitled to a prize of 500 $. The two 20,000 $ two of the 10,000 $ and two of the 5,000 $ prizes are *not stationary* and may come out early; it may therefore be an object with those who mean to purchase tickets to do it before the drawing commences.
☞ Present price of ticketts $ 11.
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY.
October 31.

CAUTION!
I DO hereby forewarn all persons from dealing with my wife called *Betsey Mills*, and also forbid them from harboring or entertaining her; as I am determined to put the law in force against all those who act contrary to this notice. No debts of her contracting, from the date hereof, will be paid by me.
John Mills.
October 25—31. 3t*

New-England Rum.
Thirty barrels, for sale by
Joseph Mandeville.
Corner of King and Fairfax streets

NOW LANDING,
At Merchants' Wharf, and for Sale by the Subscriber,
11 hhds. first quality St. Croix Sugar
9 hhds and 45 barrels Muscovado do.
20 tierces New Rice.
IN STORE,
12000 lbs. Brazil and Havanna Sugar in boxes
20 bales New Orleans and Georgia Cotton.
30 barrels Whiskey.
50 do. mess and cargo Pork.
6 hhds. choice old Antigua Rum.
London particular and cargo Teneriffe Wine, in pipes and hhds.
Muscovado Sugar in hhds and bbls.
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas in chests.
Coffee in bags and barrels, and
9 tons Lignumvita.
ALSO,
50 hhds. lower Potomac and Alexandria inspected Tobacco.
Newton Keene.
October 31. 4t

PUBLIC SALE.
Under a decree of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, the subscribers will expose to public sale at the coffee-house on the 30th day of October, on a credit of sixty and ninety days,
An Undivided moiety of a rent of £ 131 18
per annum,
Payable for ever, charged on a lot of ground situated at the intersection of Wolfe and Union-streets, and extending southwardly along the west side of Union street one hundred and fifteen feet, and westwardly along the south side of Wolfe street sixty two feet six inches. The payment of this rent is secured by valuable permament improvements on the lot, and by the personal liability of the late col. Fitzgerald, and col. Wm. Lyles of Broad Creek Maryland.
And if from the sale of the above rent, charge the sum required by the decree of the court cannot be raised—the subscribers will then proceed to sell, at the same place, and on the same credit—
One undivided seventh part of the reversion in fee,
Expectant on the death of Jane Roberdeau, widow of Daniel Roberdeau, deceased, in the following Lots, that is to say, one Lot on the east side of Water street between Wolfe and Wilke's streets, in front on Water-treet 51 feet 3 inches, in depth 125 feet, and bounded on thee north by an alley 4 feet wide.—On this lot is erected a handsome and convenient 3 story brick dwelling house, with the usual out-houses—And two other lots adjoining each other on the west side of Union-st. between Wolfe and Wilke-streets, in front on Union-street forty one feet, in depth one hundred and twenty five feet.
R. I. Taylor.
Cuthbert Powell.
October 16. d

☞ The sale of the above property has been postponed until Monday the 6th of November next.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
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Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31.

THE WANDERER.

Written in Scotland, by a young woman, the daughter of a miller, in the city of Edinburgh.

THE pale moon sinks in western clouds,
Her last beam on the waters die;
I'll shroud me in those sounding woods,
Thro' whose dark boughs the night winds sigh.

No home receives my shivering form,
No voice maternal soothes to rest,
Alone I brave the midnight storm,
That freezes my unmantled breast.

No bosom heaves the pitying sigh,
For the lost wretch that weeps alone,
O'er her brave father's destiny,
Poland and Freedom's patriot son.

Near the low mound my mother's grave,
For godlike truth her Amred fell;
He scorn'd to live Oppression's slave,
Or guilt's polluted triumph's swell.

Chill'd with the cold nocturnal dew,
Far from my ruin'd home I fled;
O'er fields where war's infernal crew,
Exulted o'er the mangled dead.

Yet 'mid these shades, misfortune's child,
O'er life's appalling deserts driven,
Will find a dwelling in the wild,
The dome—yon starry vault of Heaven.

And when this awful conflict's o'er,
Near Vistula's bright murmuring wave,
Some gentle hand, on that sweet shore,
Will lay the green sward on my GRAVE.

LETTER
TO HENRY GREGOIRE,
Bishop, Senator, Compte of the Empire and member of the Institute of France, in reply to his letter on the
COLUMBIAD.

BY JOEL BARLOW, L. L. D.
Fellow of the American Philosophical Society and of several other learned institutions.

My Dear Good Friend,

I have received your letter, at once complimentary and critical on the poem I sent you. Our venerable friend arch-bishop Carroll informs me that he has likewise received from you a copy of the same letter; and he has expressed to me in conversation with the same frankness that you have done in writing, his displeasure at the engraving which has offended you.

While I assure you that I sincerely mingle my regrets with yours and with his on this subject, permit me, my excellent Gregoire, to accompany them with a few observations that I owe to the cause of truth and to my own blameless character. Yes my friend, I appeal to yourself, to our intimate intercourse of near twenty years, when I repeat this claim of character. It cannot be denied me in any country; and your letter itself, with all its expostulating severity, is a proof of the sentiment in you which justifies my appeal.

The engraving in question is gone forth, and unfortunately cannot be recalled. If I had less delicacy than I really have towards you and the other catholic christians whom you consider as insulted by the prostration of their emblems which you therein discover, I might content myself with stating, what is the fact, that the engraving and the picture from which it was taken were made in England while I was in America; and that I knew nothing of its composition till it was sent over to me not only graved, but printed and prepared for publication. My portion therefore in the crime, if it is a crime, is only the act of what our lawyers term an accomplice after the fact. But my affectionate regard for an offended brother will not suffer me to meet his complaint with so short an answer. I must discuss the subject, and reply to the whole charge as tho' it were my own; premising, as I have already done, that I am sorry there is occasion for it, and regret that the engraving was ever made.

How much our religious opinions depend on the place of our Birth! Had you and I been born in the same place, there is no doubt but we should have been of the same religion. Had that place been Constantinople we must have been musselmen. But now the musselmen call us infidels; we pity their weakness and call them infidels in our turn. I was born in a place where catholic christians are not known but by report, and the discipline of our sect taught us to consider them, not indeed as infidels, but as a species of idolaters. It was believed by us, though erroneously that they worshipped images.—We now find that they employed them only as instruments of worship, not as the object. But there is no wonder that to the vulgar apprehensions of our people it should appear as we were taught to believe; and that those nations who bow the knee before these emblems of deity, and address their prayers to them, should be considered as really worshipping them. This idea was perhaps corroborated by their prayers being uttered in an unknown tongue.

The decalogue of Moses had inspired us with an abhorrence for images, and for those who bow down to them and worship them; and hence arose our unhappy aversion to the catholics. We were told that their churches were full of pictures, statues and other visible representations, not only of the blessed virgin, of all the apostles and many of the saints, but of every person in the holy trinity. Our fathers had protested against that great section of the christian family which calls itself the mother church, not merely on account of the sale of indulgences, against which Luther had led the revolt, but likewise on account of its making these pretended images of the inimageable God.

The sect of puritans, in which I was born and educated, and to which I still adhere for the same reason that you adhere to the catholics, a conviction that they are right, were the class of reformers, who placed themselves at the greatest remove from the mother church, and retained the least respect for her emblems and the other ceremonials of her worship. They could suffer no bishops, no mitres, crosiers, crucifixes or censers. They made no processions, carried no lighted candles through the streets at noon day, neither did they leave them burning in their churches through the night, when no human eye was there to see them; having entirely lost sight of this part of the institutions of Zoroaster, Isis and Ceres. They would not allow their prayers to be written in any language, not even in Latin tho' they did not understand it. But they chose to utter their supplications extempore, like their other discourses, to communicate their own ideas, to express their wants and offer their confessions directly to the invisible God;—through a mediator indeed, but without holding him in their hand, or having him fixed in effigy on a cross before their eyes. They had no organs in their churches, no instrumental music in their worship, which they held to be always profane.

These people made use of no cross but the mystical one of mortifying their sins; and if they had been called upon to join in a crusade to the holy land, they must have marched without a standard. They would have fought indeed with as much bravery as St. Louis or the lion Richard; but when they had reconquered the tomb of CHRIST they would have trampled on the cross with as fervent a zeal as they would upon the crescent. They were not conversant with what we call the fine arts; they spoke to the ear, but not to the eye; and having no reverence for images or emblems, they despised those that had, though they were doubtless wrong in so doing.

I mention these things my worthy friend, not with the least idea of levity or evasion; but to prove to you how totally you have mistaken my meaning and my motive; to shew by what chain of circumstances, mostly foreign to our own merits or demerits, our habits of opinion, our cast of character are formed; to shew how natural it is that a man of my origin and education, my course of study and the views I must have taken of the morals of nations, their causes and tendencies, should attribute much of the active errors that afflict the human race to the use of emblems, and to the fatal facility with which they are mistaken for realities by the great vulgar of mankind; how the best of christians of one sect may mistake the christian emblems of another sect, as *prejudices* of a dangerous tendency, and honestly wish to see them destroyed; and all this without the least hostility to their fundamental doctrines, or suspicion of giving offence.

I never supposed that those Hollanders who, to obtain leave to carry on commerce in Japan, trampled on the cross, as a proof that they did not belong to the same nation with the Portuguese who had done so much mischief in that island, really meant to renounce their religion as christians, when they trod upon its catholic emblem. The act might be reprehensible, as being done for lucre; but it must appear extremely different in the eyes of different sects of christians. To a catholic, who identifies the cross with the gospel, our only hope of salvation, it must appear a horrid crime; but to a protestant we may easily conceive it might appear of little moment, and by no means as a renunciation of the gospel.

You have now furnished in your own person an additional example, and a most striking one, of identifying the symbol with the substance. In your letter to me, you treat the cross and the gospel as the same thing. Had I been sufficiently aware of the force of that habit of combination among the catholics, especially in a mind of those acute perceptions and strong sensibilities which I know to belong to yours, I should surely have suppressed the engraving.

You must perceive by this time, that you have mistaken my principles and feelings in another point of view. You suppose I should be greatly offended "to see the symbols of liberty, so dear to me, trampled under foot before my eyes." Not at all, my friend. Leave to me and my country the great realities of liberty, and I freely give you up its emblems. There was no time in the American revolution, though I was then young and enthusiastic, when you might not have cut down every liberty pole and burnt all the red caps in the U. States, and I would have looked on with tranquility, perhaps have thanked you for your trouble. My habits of feeling and reasoning, already accounted for, had accustomed me to regard these trappings rather as detrimental than advantageous to the cause they are meant to support. These images we never greatly multiplied in this country. I have seen more liberty caps at one sitting of the Jacobin club in Paris, than were ever seen in all America.

You will say perhaps that it is the difference of national character which makes the distinction. This is doubtless true; but what has been the cause of this difference in the character of our two nations? Has not the universal use of emblems in one, and the almost total disuse of them in the other, had as great if not a greater effect than all other causes, in producing such difference? I do not say that our national character is better than yours; far from it. I speak frankly, I think you undervalue the French character, I have a high esteem for that nation. They are an amiable, intelligent, generous, hospitable, unsuspicious people. I say nothing of their government, whether regal, revolutionary or imperial. In private friendship they are as disinterested and unshaken, at least as any people I have seen. Of this I could cite numerous examples, both within my own experience and that of others: though it would establish my position in my own mind if I were able to mention none but you.

It would indeed be paying too high a compliment to any nation on earth to cite Gregoire as a sample of its moral and social character. If all catholics had been like you, the world at this day would all be catholics. And I may say, I hope without offence, that if all pagans had been like you, the world had all been pagans; there might have been no need of catholics, no pretext for the sect of puritans.

This is an amicable discussion between you and me. The suavity of your manner does honor to the fortitude with which you defend your principles; though it is not easy to perceive against what opponent you are defending them. Your letter expatiates in a wide field and embraces many subjects. But really, my friend, the greater part of it has nothing more to do with me than one of Cicero's letters to Atticus. You begin by supposing that I have renounced christianity myself, and that I attempt to overturn the system by ridicule and insult. Neither of which is true; for neither of which have you the least color of proof. No, my honest accuser, the proof is not in the book. Review the work with all the accumen of your discernment, and you must, you will recall the hasty accusation. I defy you and all the critics of the English language to point out a passage, if taken in its natural, unavoidable meaning, which militates against the genuine principles, practice, faith and hope of the christian system, as inculcated in the gospels and explained by the apostles whose writings accompany the gospels in the volume of the new testament.

On the contrary, I believe, and you have compelled me on this occasion to express my belief that the Columbiad, taken in all its parts of text and notes and preface, is more favorable to sound and rigid morals, more friendly to virtue, more clear and unequivocal in pointing out the road to national dignity and individul happiness, more energetic in its denunciations of tyranny and oppression in every shape, injustice and wickedness in all their forms, and consequently more consonant to what you acknowledge to be the spirit of the gospel, than all the writings of all that list of christian authors of the three last ages, whom you have cited as the glory of christendom, and strung them on the alphabet, from Addison down to Winkelman. Unless me right, my just and generous friend, judge not my poem as a work of genius. I cannot judge it nor class it, nor consider it in that respect because it is my own. I *know* it is a moral work; I *can* judge, I *dare* pronounce upon its tendency, its beneficial effect upon every candid mind; and I am confident you will yet join me in opinion. But let me repeat my prayer that you will not mistake the spirit of this consideration. It is not from vanity that I speak; my book is not a work of genius; the maxims in it are not my own; they are yours, they are those of good men that have gone before us both; they are drawn from the gospel, from history, from the unlettered volume of moral nature; from the experience and the inexperience of unhappy man, in his various struggles after happiness—from all his errors and all his objects in the social state. My only merit lies in putting them together with fidelity. My work is only a transcript of the tablet of my mind, impregnated with these images as they pass before it.

You will see that I have nothing to do with the unbelievers who have attacked the christian system either before the French revolution, or during or since that monumental period. I am not one of them. You say I resemble them not in any thing else, you will now add that I resemble them not in this.

So far as you have discovered a cause of the failure of that revolution in the renunciation of the christian faith, by those who held, in stormy quick succession, the reins of your government, I thank you for the discovery. I was in want of more causes than I had yet perceived, to account for the unhappy catastrophe of that gigantic struggle of all the virtues against all the vices that political society has known. You have discovered a cause; but there is such a thing in logic as the cause of a cause. I have thought, but perhaps it is an error, that the reason why the minds of the French people took the turn they did, on the breaking out of the revolution, was to be found in the complicated ceremonials of their worship, and what you yourself would term the non-essentials of their religion.

The reasonable limits of a letter will not allow me to do justice to this idea. To give it the proper developement would require five times the volume that I shall give to the present communication. The innumerable varieties of pomp and circumstance which the discipline of the church had inculcated and enjoined, became so incorporated with the vital principles of faith and practice; and these exteriors were overloaded with abuses to such a degree, that to discriminate and take them down, without injuring the system, required a nicer eye than the people can possess, a steadier hand than can comport with the hurried movement of a great revolution.

The scaffolding of your church, permit me to say it, had so enclosed, perforated, overlooked and underpropt the building, that we could not be surprised, tho' sorely grieved, to see the reformer lay his hand, like a blind Sampson, to the great substantial pillars, heave and overturn the whole encumbered edifice together, and bury himself in the ruins. Why did they make a goddess of reason? Why erect a statue of liberty? A mass of dead matter for a living, energetic principle! Have the courage, my good friend, to answer these questions.—You know it was for the same cause that the people of Moses made their golden calf. The calf Apis had from time immemorial become a god in Egypt. The people were in the habit of seeing their divine protector in that substantial boval form, with two horns, four legs, and a tail; and this habit was so interwove in the texture of their mind as to become a part of the intellectual man. The privations incident to a whole moving nation subjected them to many calamities. No human hand could relieve them; they felt a necessity of seeking aid from a supernatural agent, but no satisfaction in praying to an invisible God. They had never thought of such a being; and they could not bring themselves at once to the habit of forming conceptions of him with sufficient clearness and confidence to make him an object of adoration, to which they could address their supplications in the day of great afflictions.

Forty years of migration were judged necessary to suppress the habit of using idols in their worship; during which time their continual marches would render it at once inconvenient for the people to move the heavy gods, and to conceal them in their baggage; while the severity of military discipline must expose their tents and their effects to the frequent inspection of their officers.

Shall I apply this principle to the French nation in her revolution? No, my friend, it

nd strung them on the alphabet, from A
ison down to Winkelman. Uncertain
e right, my just and generous friend,
dge not my poem as a work of genius
cannot judge it nor class it, nor criticise
in that respect because it is my own. But
know it is a moral work; I *can* judge of
are pronounce upon its tendency, its bold
cial effect upon every candid mind; and I
m confident you will yet join me in
ion. But let me repeat my prayer that you
ill not mistake the spirit of this obstinate
ion. It is not from vanity that I speak
ny book is not a work of genius; the mas
ms in it are not my own; they are yours
ey are those of good men that have gone
efore us both; they are drawn from the
ospel, from history, from the unlettered
olume of moral nature; from the experi-
nce and the inexperience of unhappy man
his various struggles after happiness
rom all his errors and all his objects in the
ocial state. My only merit lies in putting
hem together with fidelity. My work is
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Shall I apply this principle to the French
nation in her revolution? No, my friend, it
is too delicate a task for a foreigner who has received her hospitality; I will leave it to your own compassionate and philanthropic mind. You will recollect how often I partook of your grief during that scene of moral degradation. No sooner did you and the other virtuous leaders in the revolution begin to speak of *august* liberty, *holy* reason and the *divine* rights of man, than the artizans took up the hammer, the chissel and the plaister of Paris. They must reduce these gods to form before they could present them to the people with any chance of being understood; they must create before they could adore. Trace this principle through five years of your history, and you will find why the catholic religion was overturned, morality laid asleep, and the object of the revolution irretrievably lost, at least for our day.

My dear Gregoire, I am glad you have written me this letter, though at first it gave me pain. I was sorry to find myself so entirely misconceived by a friend so highly valued; but I see your attack is easily repelled, a thing which I know would give you pleasure, and it furnishes me an occasion at the same time to render a piece of justice to myself in relation to my fellow-citizens. You must know I have enemies in this country. Not personal ones; I never had a personal enemy, to my knowledge, in any country. But they are political enemies, the enemies of republican liberty, and a few of their followers who never read my writings; that is, my writings that I wrote, but only those that I did not write; such as were forged and published for me in my absence; many of which I never have seen, and some of which I did not hear of till ten years after they had been printed in the American gazettes.

It has even been said and published by these christian editors, (I never heard of it till lately) that I went to the bar of your convention, when it was the fashion so to do, and made a solemn recantation of my christian faith, declaring myself an atheist or deist, or some other anti-christian apostate; I know not what, for I never yet have seen the piece. Now, as an active member of that convention, a steady attendant at their sittings, and my most intimate friend, you know that such a thing could not be done without your knowledge; you know I never went but once to the bar of that convention, which was on the occasion to which you allude in the letter now before me, to present an address from the constitutional society in London, of which I was a member. You know I always sympathised in your grief and partook of all your resentment while such horrors and blasphemies were passing, of which these typographical canibals of reputation have made me a participant.

These calumnies you see could not be refuted by me while I did not know of their existence. But there is another reason which you will not conceive of till I inform you. The editors of newspapers you know, ought to be considered as exercising a sacred function; they are the high priests of public opinion, which is the high court of character, the guardian of public morals.—Now I am ashamed to inform you that there are editors in this country who will publish the grossest calumny against a citizen, and refuse to publish its refutation. This is an immorality unknown in France since the death of Marat.

A private letter of mine, written from Paris, was mutilated in this country, made to say things that I never wrote nor thought and published in all our anti-republican papers. I saw it a year after the date and immediately wrote an explanatory letter, which re-established my first intention. This last I then published in Paris, London and Philadelphia. Not one editor who printed the original mutilated letter has to this day, printed my answer; though it was published in all those places ten years ago. And perhaps not one person in twenty who read the first has ever seen the second, or yet knows of its existence, except these editors who refused to publish it.

You must not suppose from this statement of facts that I am angry with these people. On the contrary, I pity and forgive them. And there is no great merit in this, for they are not my enemies. They only do the work they are set about by their patrons and supporters, the monarchists of America. Their object is not to injure me but to destroy the effect of my republican writings.

They now publish your letter with great avidity because they think it will tend to decry my poem. It may have this effect in a small degree; but I still thank them for multiplying your publication. There is no work of yours that I do not wish to see universally read in America; and I hope soon to find in our language and in the hands of all our readers your last very curious and interesting treatise *de la literature des nègres*. It is a work of indefatigable research, and brings to light many facts unknown in this country; where the cause of humanity is most interested in propagating that species of knowledge. I hope the manuscript copy of Mr. Warden's translation is not lost; or if it is, that he will be able to furnish our booksellers with another.

If I had renounced christianity, as your letter seems to suppose, that letter and my reflections on your life and conversation would certainly bring me back. For you judge me right when you say I am not ashamed to own myself possibly in the wrong, or in other words confess myself a man.—The gospel has surely done great good in the world; and if, as you imagine, I am indebted in any measure to that for the many excellent qualities of my wife, I owe it much indeed.

I must now terminate my letter; or I shall be obliged to turn from you to the public, with an apology for making it so long; since I must offer it to the public in my country and trust to your sense of justice to do the same in yours and in your language, in order to give it a chance of meeting your letter in the hands of all its readers. If, thus united, they serve no other purpose, they will be at least a short lived monument of our friendship, and furnish one example of the calmness and candor with which a dispute may be conducted, even on the subject of religion.

Your affectionate friend,

JOEL BARLOW.

Kalorama, 18th Sept. 1809.

From the Freeman's Journal.

AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS.

Very litle is known of the affairs of Austria—whether Francis the II. will abjectly cringe at the feet of Napoleon, or whether he will risk another attempt to regain his dominions. It would seem however, that peace was yet only in perspective. The Traveller of the 30th August has the following article from "Altona, August 18.—General Bellegrade has taken the command of the Austrian army; general Hiller and other generals will act under his orders. The archduke Ferdinand has arrived in Bohemia with his corps." The Courier af the 31st August says, "There are private letters from Olmutz, (in Moravia) of the 8th August, which state, that peace was not signed on that day, nor notice of the rupture of the Armistice given. *The main army of the Austrians is reinforced to* 200,000 *men; the archduke John's to* 65,000."—Another London paper of the 1st September, has the following articles on the same subject. There is a possibility, therefore, yet it is *only a possibility*, that the accession to the armistice on the part of Francis was to gain time and recruit his armies, while the resignation of the chief command, by the archduke Charles, is only a temporary measure connected with that policy.

LONDON, *September* 1.

THE ARMISTICE.

It has been ascertained by letters from Olmutz, of the 8th, that peace had not then been signed. No notice, however, of the termination of the armistice had been given, nor indeed was any notice necessary till the expiration of the month during which the armistice was to continue. The 7th article of the armistice says—

"The present suspension of arms shall continue for a month, and a fortnight's notice shall be given before hostilities recommence."

As the armistice was signed on the 12th of July, the month would expire on the 12th of August. Notice of the resumption of hostilities would be given on that day if it were intended to resume them. There has been a report in circulation, that the duration of the armistice has been extended to six weeks. Whether this be true or false, we know not. The last German papers we received mention nothing of it.

Disaffection of Alexander.—The emperor Alexander is said to have expressed much displeasure at the circumstance of Bonaparte's having taken possession of Austrian Poland for himself. This portion of the Austrian territories his imperial majesty believed would be ceded to him in return for his subserviency to the projects of the Corsican. Happy should we be to find the eyes of Alexander were at last opened to the impolicy of the system he has pursued, But our wishes, alas! are very different from our expectations. We submit, however, the following extract of a letter from Memel, of the 10th ult. which, mentioning the emperor Alexander's displeasure, hints that Prussia is to take part in the war:

"An estafette is just arrived from Berlin, with accounts that hostilities are to commence with Austria and France on the 13th instant, and it is said we are to take a part in the war. The emperor Alexander is enraged at the Poles taking possession of Gallacia in Napoleon's name, and this is in some degree confirmed by an estafette just come in from St. Petersburg, ordering relays of thirty horses to be ready at all the past stations for a great personage, said to be Caulincourt, the French ambassador at St. Petersburg."

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

By an official report of the Secretary of War, made to Congress during the last session, we perceive that the purveyor of public supplies has contracted during the last year for the following military articles.

82,000	stands of arms,
1,100	rifles,
2,630	pistols,
2,000	horsemen's swords,
22,000	musket stocks,
2,000	pistol stocks,
100	tons of 24lb iron ball,
20	tons of 6lb ditto,
30	tons of grape shot,
2,000	shells.

[*Nat. Intel.*

New-York, Afternoon, Oct. 28.

The ship Susan, Duiano, is just arrived at this port in 42 days from Amsterdam.—She sailed from the Texel on the fifteenth of September last, in ballast, and left there the enclosed list of vessels. Whilst lying in the Texel capt. Delano received a letter from Amsterdam, dated 12th, mentioning that since the return of gen. Armstrong to Paris, he found the French government in A DISPOSITION TO NEGOCIATE.——The propositions on the part of the latter were, that if England would rescind her blockading decree and her orders in council, France would imitate her example, and revoke her Milan decree and her decree declaring the British Isles in a state of blockade A dispatch vessel is to be sent to the United States. The council of prizes had received directions to suspend the condemnation of American vessels.——A treaty of peace was said to be concluded with Austria. The British troops still remained in possession of Flushing, and were repairing the batteries. An embargo laid on in Holland the 31st July was raised on the 8th September. All vessels leaving the port of Amsterdam must lay 4 days at quarantine after clearing out, without any communication with the shore previous to sailing. Capt. Delano, is the bearer of dispatches to the government of the United States, from Mr. Armstrong, which were received by express from Paris, the day before he sailed. [List of vessels tomorrow.]

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,

Brig Ruth, Potter, Providence—northern produce—to the master.

Schooner Corelia, Matthews, Bath, Ms.—do. to do.

Schooner Jakin, Silver, Norfolk—do. to do.

Schooner William, Stevens, Charleston—cotton and rice—to Mordecai Miller and master.

AISSZE OF BREAD

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CENTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	36
4 pound loaf	18
2 pound loaf	9
1 pound loaf	4 1-2

JAMES HARRIS,
Clerk of the Market.

November 1.

☞ Williamson's Packet will sail for Norfolk on FRIDAY next. For passage apply on board, at Mr. M'Clean's wharf.

November 1.

Sebastian-Spring Tavern.

I WILL SELL an unexpired LEASE of three years, if an early application is made. Various articles necessary to a tavern, may be had with it if wanted.

APPLY TO

A. LINDO.

October 17. 9o

St. Domingo Mahogany.

THE subscriber has received, and for sale for cash, thirty logs of *St. Domingo Mahogany*, of the first quality, from twenty inches to three feet wide.

AND HAS ON HAND,

5000 feet Baywood in Plank.

He continues to carry on the *Cabinet and Chair Manufactory* in the most fashionable manner. *Mattrasses* made and repaired at the shortest notice.

John Muir.

November 1. 3t.

E LEWIS,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Fashionable Velvet Bonnets,

and Velvets of various colors; Turbans and Dress Caps; Morning ditto, and Ladies Pelisses of Silk and Tabby Velvet—

AND DAILY EXPECTS

A quantity of fashionable Straw Bonnets, with an elegant assortment of Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers.

November 1. dtf

TO RENT,

A convenient and comfortable two story FRAME HOUSE, situated in a healthy and agreeable part of the town.

Enquire of the Printer.

November 1. 3taw2w

Mechanic Relief Society.

A stated quarterly meeting of the MECHANIC RELIEF SOCIETY, will be held at my house on Wednesday evening next, at six o,clock. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President,

John Macleod, *Sec'ry.*

October 28.

Public Sale.

On WEDNESDAY next, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises,

The Pot House,

Formerly occupied by captain Piercy, with the Kiln, Mill, &c. the whole must be removed before the 10th of November next,

P. G. Marsteller.

October 31.

LANDING

From the schooner Clarissa, and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle.

60 tons Plaister Paris
30 kegs Butter
2000 yards Tow Cloth.

IN STORE

50 hhds Muscovado Sugar, a part of which is of a superior quality
30000 lbs Green Coffee
25000 lbs Red Soal Leather
30 bbl. Tanners Oil
150 bbls mess and cargo Beef
50 do. Prime Pork
100 boxes Prime Soap
50 do. Chocolate
5 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum
100 pieces Ravens Duck
50 boxes Cod Fish
10 barrels pickled Salmon
40 casks Red Lead
50 casks BALTIMORE PELENA POWDER,
5 cases Shoes different kinds.

Nov. 1.

Sudly Mills for Sale,

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on the 15*th of November next,*

A most complete and elegant MERCHANT MILL,

With a Miller's House, a two-story Dwelling House, a commodious Stone Store House, Blacksmiths' Shop, Stable, &c. and sixty acres of Land, admirably adapted to timothy, a great part of which is highly improved meadow.

The Mill House is 48 by 36 feet, with 2 pair of Burr Stones, 4 by 8, and a pair of country stones.

With respect to situation and other advantages there is none in Virginia more propitious, being on a never failing stream formed by a conflux of the Bull Run and Catharpin about four miles from the Little River Turnpike Road, and one mile from the contemplated road from Fauquier court house to Centreville, and directly in the route from an extensive contiguous settlement of productive farms.

The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in one, two and three years, secured by bond with approved security.

Any person inclined to purchase may have an opportunity of treating for this property in the mean time with

Landon Carter.

Sept. 30. eo

☞ PRINTING in all its various branches, handsomely executed with accuracy and dispatch.

☞ *Choice Imperial Tea.*

THE subscriber has just received a supply of *uncommon good* IMPERIAL TEA—such as he can recommend to his customers.

Thomas Patten.

October 21.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,

HAS ON HAND

60 qr. chests TEAS consisting of
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson AND Hyson Skin } Of late importation, good qualities, and will be sold at low prices.

7000 lb Green and St. Domingo Coffee
20 hhds. 25 boxes 50 barrels } 1st & 2d qual. *MUSCOVADO SUGARS*
15 hhds. retailing Molasses.
30 barrels New England Rum.
10 puncheons St. Croix Rum.
5 pipes Cognac and Bordeaux Brandy
3 pipes Holland Gin
5 pipes Old London Particular Madeira
25 cases Old Medoc Claret and Vin de Grave
100 boxes and half boxes first quality Havannah Cigars
100 reams Writing Paper
40 casks Gunpowder
1 1-2 ton assorted Patent Shot

Which, with his usual general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell on very moderate terms for cash, produce, or on liberal credits to punctual customers.

October 30.

R. GRAY,

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
ALEXANDRIA;

HAS FOR SALE:

One new patent London made PIANO FORTE, with additional keys to C. and Pedal.
One plain second hand, do.
A few Violins of a superior quality.
Common do Cases for do.
German Flutes, Hautboys, Fifes,
Two elegant Ebony French Flagelott, with Ivory Verts.
Tung Forks and Hammers.
Clarinet and Hautboy reeds.
Best Roman Violin Strings.
Common Violin Bows.
Instructions for the Flute, Fife and Violin.
Pleyel's Sonato's for the Piano Forte.
——— Beauties for do.
Hiebett's Waltzs for do.
———Eighteenth Pot Pouri, for do.
———Sonatos for do.
Pleyel's Concertant for do.

SONGS, MARCHES, &c.

March in the Temple of the Sun.
Madison's March.
Said a Smile to a tear.
Love Letter.
Mrs. Madison's Waltz.
50 NEW SONGS, set for the Piano, among which are a number of those sung in the Forty Thieves.

The Battle of Baylen,

An entire new piece, dedicated to the Supreme Junta of Seville,

October 16.

PROPOSALS,

BY
KIMBER AND CONRAD,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
AND
JAMES KENNEDY, SENIOR,
ALEXANDRIA,
For publishing by Subscription,
A GENERAL COLLECTION
OF
VOYAGES AND TRAVELS:

Forming a complete History, of the Origin and Progress of Discovery, by Sea and Land, from the earliest ages to the present time. Preceded by an Historical Introduction, and Critical Catalogue of Books Voyages and Travels: And illustrated adorned with numerous Engravings.

BY JOHN PINKERTON,
AUTHOR OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, &c.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handsomely printed on quarto, on a fine paper and with a new type; and will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

It is expected the work will be completed in ten or twelve volumes, each containing between eight and nine hundred pages of letter press, besides several elegant engravings.

A quarter of a volume, or one number, is proposed to be published on the first day of every month, at 2 dollars, payable on delivery. To non-subscribers the price will be considerably enhanced.

A list of the names of such as patronise this valuable work by subscription, will be published in the last volume.

☞ The English edition sells at 14 dollars a volume.

*** *SUBSCRIPTIONS received by* JAMES KENNEDY, *senior, Alexandria.*

JUST RECEIVED,

For sale ONLY by JAMES KENNEDY, Sen. King street,

The following highly valuable Medicines,

Price 3 dollars per bottle.

Dr. Jebb's Nature's Restorative

A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

THIS cordial so justly celebrated throughout Great-Britain and the continent of Europe, for its superior efficacy in the curing all disorders excited by nervous irritability, as well as in complaints of complete debility, whether arising from irregularities of living long continued residence in warm climates intemperate pursuits of excessive pleasure, or that destructive habit of inconsiderate youth which brings on so prematurely the infirmiest of old age.

In removing pulmonary affections, asthmas and all disorders of the lungs, it is the most powerful remedy ever yet found, and the relief it has afforded even in the last stage of consumptions, is without a parallel; with regard to its efficacy in this baneful, and unfortunately the prevailing disorder in this country (consumption) its superiority is such as to have supplanted every other medicine.

Those who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, will find themselves restored to health and strength, and all those melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

In short, animated by the uniform success this invaluable cordial has experienced in Europe, the thousands it has renovated, when bending under the pressure of nervous, consumptive or hypochondriacal disorders (many ttested proofs of which from eminently distinguished persons in this quarter of the globe, are now in the possession of the proprietor here, some few of which are herein published have determined the introduction of it into this continent, where its efficacies must soon become so prized as to make it considered a beneficent remedy not to be dispensed with bly those who are anxious to preserve or acquire their health.

The chief ingredient of this cordial is a pant whose rare and precious salutary virtues were well known to the Arabians during the 8th and 9th centuries, when that people shone conspicuous over all the nations of the world for their learning and skill in eradicating baneful diseases incident to the human frame, renovating infirmity to vigor, and restoring the sickly to sound and rosy health, and which, as known at this time by their descendants and used and experienced as the most sovereign remedy for decayed constitutions, and every species of nervous disorders. This celebrated restorative plant has also been highly estimated for ages past, amongst the most enlightened nations of Greece, and considered by those wise inhabitants as one of the first of their blessings.

This cordial is also rich and fine in flavor most grateful to the palate, and the most enlivening to the spirits of any yet offered to the public.

ALSO,

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

NOTHING is of more importance that the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Caltonsville.

Ample certificates and affidavits of the beneficial effects of these medicines may be seen by applying as above.

March 1.

☞ FALL GOODS,

RECEIVED BY THE WILLIAM AND JOHN FROM LIVERPOOL,

A general assortment Fall Goods:

AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Fine and coarse broad & narrow Cloths, well assorted; Coatings, Cassimeres, Flannels, Blankets, Vestings, Hosiery, &c. &c. which will be opened and for sale in a few days.

John Lloyd.

October 23. d1w3taw3w

NOTICE:

That from and after the 15th of November next, there will be demended and received at the several gates on the Little River Turnpike Road, twenty five cents on all waggons and carts drawn by four horses, mules or oxen, the wheels whereof do not exceed four inches, and six cents for each horse, mule or oxen drawing the same, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number for every space of ten miles on said road, and in proportion for a greater or lesser distance, being the toll allowed by law.—No toll will be demanded on return waggons or carts, or for the horses, mules or oxen drawing the same loaded or not loaded.

Jonah Thompson, *Trs'r.*
L. R. T. Company.

October 12—13. 3taw1m

Ten Dollars *Reward.*

Ran away from the estate of John Tayloe, Esquire, in the county of Prince-William, a negro fellow, of the name of BRISTOE, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, compact and well made, has no scar that I recollect which is visible, a very large mouth and a down look when spoken to, is submissive and intelligent. Took with him sundry cloaths not recollected. generally wears a white hat. If taken out of the state, twenty dollars and all reasonable expences will be paid, by

Thomas T. Page,
Agent for John Tayloe.

Oct. 21.

BANK OF POTOMAC,

October 14, 1809.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac, that an election for *twelve Directors* for the ensuing year, will be held at the court-house, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 13th day of November next.

By order of the President and Directors,
Charles Page, *Cashier.*

2aw 13thNov

TO RENT,

THE HOUSE AND WAREHOUSE on the corner of King and Pitt streets, at present occupied by Thomas Patten. Possession will be given on the 15th December next. Apply to

R. I. Taylor, or
Eliza Wilson.

October 17. d6t—2aw

Attention to Fortune Hunters,

And Possession will be given immediately—any day.

I WISH to sell, the unexpired leas of 8 years, from the 10th day of December next, in the elegant and commodious HOTEL I now occupy in Alexandria. This establishment is justly celebrated as affording the best accomodations on the continent, and to a man of attention and abilities in the line of his profession, cannot fail to yield a handsome fortune. The proximity of this property to the seat of government, being but about six miles from the capitol, over the Potomac Bridge, the growing importance of Alexandria, and the increase of the business of the house since the residence of the present occupant, all conspire to prove, that there is not a more eligible situation in the United States.

Attached to the tavern, is a well conducted coffee house, supported by a respectable subscription.

Together with an insurance office.

There are at present twenty four yearly boarders of the first respectability, in the hotel.

The whole house is elegantly furnished, and to a person who takes the lease, the greater part of the furniture will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

William Caton.

September 20.

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

FOR SALE,

The following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 1600 acres, more or less, called and known by the name of Buffaloe Marsh, lying within 12 miles of Winchester, in the county of Frederick, in the state of Virginia. On about 900 acres of this tract there are several very well improved farms tenanted for life or lives, the balance free of all incumbrance, including an excellent merchant mill built with stone, the whole yielding an annual rent of about 800 dollars. Much of this tract is very fertile, well watered, and all abundance of timber. It is generally rolling, but part of it is hilly and stoney, chiefly of lime stone. It will be laid off to suit purchasers.

Another tract, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland containg about 2800 acres, bordering on the river Potomac, adjoining the Stratford estate, and the late residence of Richard Lee, esq. of Chantilly. On the estate are a number of farms and tenants at will. Part of this land is extremely fertile, and all of it as good as the lands generally are in that part of the country. The Marsh affords excellent range for stock, and is happily situated for fish and fowls of which that river abounds, and must be a desirable estate to any person who may choose to reside in that part of the country.—It will howeverb e laid off to suit purchasers.

The above lands are held by deeds of purchase duly recorded in the general court.

Another tract containing 992 acres, lying in the county of Berkeley, adjoining the residence of Rawleigh Colston, esq. of which about 660 acres is leased for the balance of the life of an aged man, the rest tenanted at will. This land is situate in what is called the big bend of Potomac, and borders on it. In point of fertility it is esteemed inferior to none in that part of the state and is held by deed from James Marshall, esq.

Seven other tracts containing 1000 acres each, adjoining each other in the county of Mason, within a few miles of the Ohio, between the two Kanhawa's on the waters of Sandy Creek, which runs through a considerable part of it. It adjoins the lands of general Washington, and the late Benjamin Harrison, jun esq. A large portion of it is rich bottom and the upland of very good quality. It is held under the original patentee by deeds duly recorded in the general court.

Five full & complete Shares in the Dismal Swamp Company.

Upwards of 16,000 acres of Lands, being very old military rights, lying in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and the Indiana territory, chiefly patented in my own name and ready to be shewn.

A more particular description of the foregoing property may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Richmond, who is authorized to make contracts, or to myself in Alexandria. The titles are all undoubted, and the terms proposed are, one fourth in cash at the time of conveyance, the balance in three instalments, the last two to be on interest from the date. Any species of the public stock and of the different Banks in the United States of Insurance Companies—of the Potomac Bridge and Turnpike Companies will be received in payment according to their fair value. Ground rents in the city of Richmond and town of Alexandria, or Houses and Lots, will likewise be received in payment according to such rates as may be agreed upon.

John Hopkins.

July 27. 2aw6m

Fifteen Dollars *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living near Piscataway, in Prince George's county, Maryland, on the first of October, a negro man named *CHARLES*, calls himself *Charles Loggins*, and frequently goes by the name of Charles Jones: about five feet nine inches high, a very handsome stout black fellow—he is a tolerable good coarse shoemaker, and an excellent ditcher—had on a blue (sailor's) jacket and trowsers much worn, and an old high crowned hat—he was formerly the property of Edward Jones who kept Mrs. Rozier's ferry—he is about forty two years of age, but from his appearance would be taken for not more than thirty two. The above reward will be paid for apprehending said runaway and confining him so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

John Kad[illegible]
2aw

October 24.

☞ Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying off said fellow at their peril.

TO RENT,

A three story Brick Dwelling House, on the corner of Washington and Prince-streets, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Jacob—

ALSO,

A WARE HOUSE, they will be let together or seperately. Possession will be given on the first of November next. For terms apply to Mr. P. Triplett.

Edmund Dorney.

October 10.